MEANING OF THE CONTEST IN THE SENATE-SEC-RETARY WINDOM'S PLAN FOR PAYING THE BONDS. Notwithstanding the fact that ex-Secretary

Sherman had a large number of callers yesterday he con sented to answer some inquiries of a TRIBUNE reporter about affairs at Washington. When asked when the deadlock in the Senate was likely to be broken he said : "I see no immediate prospect of breaking it. The party that does it first will receive the most credit from the people. The popular feeling is that it is a mere struggle for petty offices. This is a great error."

What are the Democrats contending for t" "They are endeavoring to break down Mahone, and are contending for political power, they holding the South now by violence and ostracism. I South is ready for a break-up, and Mahone succeeds in Virginia that is end of the Bourbon Democracy all over the South. Free discussion, a fair vote, and a fair count will divide the

South nearly equally between the parties."
"What if General Mahone fails ?" "Then it will discourage others from following any independent movement."

"Do you have any apprehension that the Democrats "The error that they make is in supposing that they can defeat Mahone, and succeed in their object, by hold-

"They believe they are fighting for the right of the jority to rule. They have now an acknowledged ma-

A VISIT FROM SECRETARY HUNT. NUTTION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT -INSPECTING THE BEOOKLAN VALLE

wthat await the decision of the Senate, but they are
tof sufficient importance to interfere seriously with
e working of the Department.
When do you think the situation will be changed P
I do not know. My time has been taken up with the
partment duties, and I have not followed matters in

ME. MORTON ON THE BONDS. HIS APPROVAL OF SPERIAGE WINDOM'S PLAN

THE CASE OF JOHN M. ROSS.

MITTED IN JAPAN-IMPORTANT LEGAL QUES-TIONS INVOLVED. ALBANY, April 14.-John M. Ross, who ar-

rived at the penitentiary here last evening in charge of Special United States Marshal II. Latham, of Yokohama, 1879 Ross signed articles and sailed for the East on the sul General, Thomas B. Van Buren, at Kanagawa.

rusry 25, 1881.
The case will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States to test the constitutionality of the United States Consular law, the question of the right to be tried by a jury after an indictment and the right of an American Court in Japan to try a British subject.

MEETING AT THE UNION LEAGUE.

Elliott F. Shepard, had reference to the sinking fund. The Executive Committee placed a resolution before the Club in the form of an amendment to the by-laws, the substance of which was that the entrance fee of the club should hereafter be \$300 and that the annual dues should be increased to \$75. It was moved and carried to print the resolution and to lay the matter on the table until the regular meeting in October next. The monthly exhibition of loaned paintings in the art gallery was pronounced satisfactory, and the gallery was thronged throughout the evening. Many artists were present.

FRANCIS T. ISELIN IN TROUBLE.

MAKING USE OF MONEY NOT HIS OWN. WHAT THE DISSOLUTION OF THE FIRM OF ISELIN & BARKER BROUGHT TO LIGHT-IRREGULARITIES THAT HAVE BEEN GOING ON FOR A LONG TIME. Some excitement was created among the members

of the Stock Exchange yesterday by a report that a firm of brokers was in financial difficulty through the irregularities of its senior member. The firm referred to was Iselin & Barker, of No. 56 Broadway. It was authoritatively stated that Francis T. Ise lin, the senior member of the firm, had been leading a dissipated life for a long time, and had not only spent his own fortune, but had misappropriated and negotiated some of the securities held in trust by the firm. These irregularities had been going on for the last three years. Mr. Iselin was not a member of the Stock Exchange. He took charge of the books, and this enabled him to appro-priate the funds to his own account without much fear of discovery.

ear of discovery,
It is believed that these irregularities might
it is believed that these irregularities might It is believed that these irregularities might have continued for some time longer, had it not been for the fact that Fordyce D. Barker, the junior member of the firm, purposed to go to Europe, and suggested a dissolution of the partnership. Mr. Iselin urged Mr. Barker to reconsider his determination, but the latter insisted that it was necessary, and that the books must be examined by an accountant. An examination proved that irregularities existed. Since that time the firm has been dissolved, and Mr. Barker is now liquidating its affairs.

affairs.

At the Union Club it was stated last night that At the Union Club it was stated last night that Mr. Iselin had recently resigned and that he had not visited there for more than a week.

The servant at Mr. Iselin's house, No. 9 East Thirtiethest, stated that Mr. Iselin's house, not at home, and she expressed a doubt as to the exact time when he was expected to return. She had forgotten when he went away and was unable to state where he was likely to be found.

Mr. Revier declined to say anything vesterday in

Bilety to be found,

Mr. Barker declined to say anything yesterday in reference to the matter, further than that the customers would be settled with in full, and that after the brm's aftarts had been wound up he would continue in business on his own account. Mr. Barker is a son of Dr. Ferdyes Barker. Mr. Is in has been a member of the Union Club and has been prominent as a pole-player. It is said that he be seen this entire property. The firm has been in existence about seven years and has always bern a good paine. borne a good name, had Is-lin, of No. 23 East Twenty-sixth-st, such vexed when asked about the trouble, and had be had absolutely nothing to say concern-

soor the affair.

Soor of Mr. Iselin's friends said last night that
the delits of the firm had all been paid except an indebtedness to Dr. Barker, and, as far as they knew,
there was no misappropriation of trust funds.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. Symposis for the past 24 hours.
Washington, April 15, 1 a. m.—The storm

hick at the afternson report was central off the North arctimal coast has moved in a northerly direction and are the atternoon report was central oil the North

redinal coast has moved in a northerly direction and
now central east of New Jersey. The baremeter con
meslow in the Mississippi Valley, and is highest in the
flow of the late freeded at her late residence, on Saturday, the loth inst, at 4 o clock. is now critical and of New Jersey. The bareaucter con-tinues low in the Mississippi Valley, and is highest in the failf of Mexico. The temperature has fallen decidedly in the South Atlantic States and risendecidedly in the west Gulf States and the Northwest. Cloudy weather and rain continue in New England and on the Middle Atlantic coast, with high northerly winds. Northerly sinds prevail in the Missourt Valley, and westerly winds in the South Atlantic States; chewhere the prevailing stude are southerly. Indications.

Indications.

For New England, rain followed by clearing weather, therefields fry backing to westerly winds, falling followed by temporarily rising baronneter, higher temperature. For the Middle Atlantic states, falling preceded by siding baronneter, winds backing to westerly, stationary or higher temperature, clearing weather, preceded by tain on the const.

Cantionary signals dontinue at Wood's Holl, and are releved from Roston to Eastport. Cantionary oil shore ignals continue from Smithville to Chincotecque.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. Ulis Morang Night 1 34 5 6 7 5 9 10 11 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 5 9 10 11 30 29.5

high passed custward early yesterday morning being

athre ranged between 30% and 10%, the average (112.8) to put 1 (1), whicher than the corresponding day has byear, and 32% higher than on Wednesday. Cloudy weather, with shighly chances. In temperature and weather, with shighly chances. In temperature,

Total 1.928

Total 1.928

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED. HARTORD, Conn., April 14 .- The Connecti-

cut ben stature adjourned sine die to-day, after a session of three months and one week. The appropriations for educational and benevolent institutions during the session have amounted to \$172,800. There have also session have amounted to \$172,800. There have also been appropriations of \$3,000 for the expenses of the mit-tic at the Yorkdown Centennial Celebration; \$10,000 for a permanent military conneground at Niantic; \$5,000 for fish propagation; \$2,000 for telegraphing standard time; \$2,000 for reporters; \$2,500 for the State Agri-cultural Society, and various introcappropriations; the whole amounting to about \$278,000.

THE LOYAL LEGION MEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.-At the meeting of the Loyal Legion to-day, at which General Hancock presided, an amendment to the constitution was adopted to admit as hereditary members of the order the sons of officers killed in hartic. The question of admitting Wess Point cadets as members was discussed, and a resolution to effect that object was defeated. There was no election held for officers, and the present officers will hold over until the fifth quadrennial Congress of the Legion, which will meet in Chicago in 1885. presided, an amendment to the constitution was adopted

PROPOSED MINING SUSPENSION.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—President Gowen, Philadelphia and keading kailroad will go to New-york to-morrow to confer with the coal repre-sentatives regarding a suspension of operations at the mines for the last three days of nexts sek. Mr. Gowen says that he had no request or intimation that a stoppage was thought of for next week until late to-day. Having an accumulation of orders he cannot very well stop next week, but he telegraphed to New York to-day that he could unite in a stoppage for three days week after next.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM LONISON—BY STRAMSHIP ELYSIA.

Mathewson, Capt C Grieves, John
Picate, the Rev F
Flanagan, the Rev F
Hankecht, C D
Worrell, W
Green, F
Baymond, the Rev
Baymond, the Rev Hauer, H.
Roberts, J.L.
Scott, R.
Morton, Mrs.
and maid
Dixon, W.B.
Ryo, W.G.
Cutting, J.
Fitch, Miss Mary
Miss Lily
Opperman, Miss. li P
and Mrs
Miss Alice
Huntington, the
lice F S
Wm L

PROM LIVERPOOL-BY STEAMSHIP PARTHIA. Kilgere, A Mrs and infant Kuney, Lt-Col N C Laquer, G Mand, J W O'Mahoney, D C MacGregor, W Nellsen, B

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK APRIL 14, 1881.

Steamer Edith Goddard (Br.) Bennet, Montego Bay April 7 and 8t Anne's Bay 8, with mose and passengers to G Wessels. Bark Milton (Nor), Kroger, Boston April 8, in ballast to master. THE MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

NEW-OBLANS, April 14—Cleared, steamers Ben Cruschan, for Romen: American and Rens, for Liverpool.

Passes—Sailed, steamer Henry Anning, for Santiago,
PHILADELPHA, April 14—Arrived, steamers Commonwealth,
Van Kirk, from New-York, A C Stimers, Warren, from New-York.

Cleared, steamer Clifton, Shapcott, for London. CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14 .- The following are he closing official prices of mining stocks to-day

In the case of Maria Moffat against William Cauldwell and Horace P. Whitney for liber published in The Sunday Mercury, the jury gave her a verdict of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Oleomargarine.
See advertisement in Evening Post, Telegram and Daily News-

Ludies. Brilliancy of your silverware adds a charm to the

MARRIED. WETTLAUFER-YUTTE-On Thursday, April 14, by the Rev 6, C. Houghton, bera Bella, youngest daughter of C W. Yütte, to Otto Wettlaufer, all of Hoboken. No cards.

All notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

AVERY- at No. 165 Fast 49th st., April 14, Ames R. Avery, M. D., of Forestville, N. Y., aged 75 years. CARPENTER—At the residence of his parents, 638 Gates, ave. Ernektyn, of malignant diphtheria, (th. day (Wedness day), 4th month, 13th, Israe Euriting, only child of I. War-ren and Emma C Carpenter, aged 5 years, 2 months and 22

l'uneral private. Les apert papers please copy. CONKLIN-On Wednesday, April 13, after a lingering fil-ness, Isaac Conklin, aged 71 (2022). Relatives and friends are invited to attend the fineral from his late residence, 430 West 18th st., on Friday, at I o'cleck

hiloh
II is
bixon At Westerly, R. I., April 11, 1881, Nathan F. Dixon,
in the 69th year of his age.
Funeral at his lafe residence, on Priday afternoon, April 15,
as al-EGRICHT-On Wednesday, April 13, James S. Egbert, Notice of Junetal hereafter

i.st., Notice of funeral hereafter, and GREENFIELD On The slevy negating, April 12, Frank, with erns of theory tyreenfield and daughter of John Romer. Funeral services on Friday, at 4 p. m., at the residence of her father, 40 West 5 ath 84. JONES - On Thursday morning, April 14, of preumonia, Hope S., wife of John J. Jones

Funeral private. Remains removed to Middleboro, Mass. MODISI: At New Erighton, S. L. April 13, Martha, wife of Calvin G. Moore, in the Silk year of her age.

PUPDY—At Low, on Tursday, April 12, 1881, Silvanus Purdy, in the Sol over of history.
Belsting sand friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his functual at this rate readdence, on Friday, April 15, 1881, at 1,50 p. in. 1881, at 1.30 p. m. Interment at Union Sementer: Kyo. Care will leave Grand Central Legal of the Hartford and New Haven Smitten for Paragon Legal at 12 o'clock in, where cartinges will be in walling.

TANNER-Emma L., danghter of William J. and Ellen E. Tainer, in the 7th year of her age.
Funeral from Friends Meeting House, on 20th st., Gramercy Fork at 10 o'cleck, on 7th day, morning, 16th inst.
Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

UDALL-At Great Neck, L. L. April 12, 1881, Thomas P., son of James and Margaret A. U. dal.
Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the function Saturday, at 1 ockess, from the Friends Morting House, Monthager.

from Long Island City. It is kindly requested that no dow, ers be sent.

Religions Notices.

All Souls' Church, 4th ave., corner 20th st.—There will be Good Friday Service, with sermon by Rev. Dr. HELLIOWS, his norming at 11 o'clock. Public cordially invited.

Special Notices.

The Connolly Collection.
THOS. E. KIRRY, AUCTIONEER. BY THOS. E. KIRBY & CO.

AT 230 AND SOCIOCK.

EXECUTORS PEREMPTORY SALE AT OUR ART

AT 2.50 AND 8 OCLOCK.
ESTATE OF CHARLES M. CONNOLLY, DECEASED.
FINE OIL PAINTINGS, FINGRAYINGS, HANDSOMB
BRONZES, STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED
EOOKS, LARGE MIRRORS, BRICA-BRAC, &c.

Included is LEUTZE'S GREAT PAINTING, "SETTLEMENT OF MARYLAND BY LORD BALTIMORE." PORTRAIT OF CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON,

BY THOS SULLY, DIS D.
and upperfant examples by
Kensett-Leslie, boundly United Hamilton - Hart-Langtypes Seminar, and others.

A deduction of 50 per cent from catalogue prices of TREES and STALL is at the Old Nurseties of R. B. PARSONS & Box 603, Plushing, N. V. A. Sendien cents to WHITING, 50 Nassaust, New

Henry A. Daniels, M. D., 141 Levington ave., near 28th st., Aftenion to Gouldenion

description and a vin Haves on THU ISSAM, at 11 a.m. for turrene, be strainship Michault vin Promoth, to between the first turning to the control of the con

Ready This Morning.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Price in wrappers ready for mallings, 6ve cents per copy; one ceps, one year, 8d., five cepses, \$14; ten copies and one extra, 828. Postage in all cases free to the subscriber. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York,

Theodore B. Starr, 206 FIFTH AVE.,

Madison square, between 25th and 25th-sts.,

FIRST FLOOR.

SOLID SILVERWARE
of entirely new designs comined to this house, from small, in
expensive objects to full services of Family or Presentation
Plate. FORKS AND SPOONS of tasteful patterns at low rates per ounce; also, prepared for this season, a variety of new hand ornamented patterns at but slightly higher rates.

WATCHES, both American (Waltham) and foreign; Chatelaine Watches and Chatelaines; Watch and general Repairing. SECOND FLOOR (Elevator)

DIAMONDS.

Choice gems in Solitaires and critically matched pairs, PEARLS, RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, and other precious stones in artistic settings. Careful attention given to the designing and setting of bridal and family jewels.

GOLD JEWELRY

for Ladies' and Continuous's wear in great variety of extistic

for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear in great variety of artistic

and novel designs—not only articles of an elaborate and costly character, but also all those of the latest and most approved styles which are of standard quality but least expensive. Also, SILVER JEWELRY. THIRD FLOOR (Elevator).
FINE BRONZES,
Mantel Sets, Marble, Bronze, and Polished Brass

CLOCKS,
with chimes and stem-winding attachments (patented and
controlled by this establishment), Travelling Clocks and Dec-

orative PORCELAIN
in Piaques, Vases, Jardinieres, &c., of the Royal Worcester,
Minton and other favorite wares, of latest importation, selected with critical taste, and forming a collection of rare

This establishment will be open on Saturday and Monday venings until 10 o'clock.
VISITORS are invited to inspect the stock independently

T. M. Stewart, Steam Carpet Cleaning Works. Send for

At the regular monthly meeting of the Union
League Club last evening, Judge Davis presiding,
two papers were submitted by the committee on Political Reform. One, by George B. Butler, treated of
the new reservoir and sameduct; the other, read by

Anslow, J. Appleyard, G. L.
Reform, D. C. C.
Reform, B. B.
Grein, T.
Grimm, R.
Johnson, W.D. ous the quantity of cotton produced shows that the indolence and other features of a somewhat unsetplant has very great power of assimilation and appropriation for whatever elements of fertility are contained in its food supply. On the other hand, if

Garfield will stick. Those who have been betting the other way shot [Cleveland Herald (Rep.) very long. CONFLICTING TESTIMONY. There is a marked conflict of statement and of feeling between the stock raisers on one side and the

Governor Foster will be renominated for Governor by acclamation. General Hickenlooper ought to be served the same way for the second place. The DM ticket would sweep the State.—[Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.) If the South, to be "unshackled," must submit to the ignominy of being led by the nose and made a fool of generally by the hucksters and hypocrites who are now cuddling up to Mahone, then God help the fouth.—[Washington Post (Dem.)

PUBLIC OPINION.

SOUTHERN PIGHEADEDNESS.

From The Boston Transcript (Ecp.)

Southern Senators, a part of them at least, entertain the same unreasoning enumity to the colored face as was manifested in days before the negro got to master of himself and his own limbs. There are infeculties attending the question of Southern suffrage, he same as night be expected from the limited concained of the masses in that section of the Union. But an income white man is just as disqualified for proper intensity as an illiterate black man. And it is the color prejudice of the most besofted whites that Southern leaders are to be strongly condemned for encouraging. It is no part of statesmanship, or ever respectable politice, for a Senator from any part of the country to seed a deliberate plan to deprive any class of citizens of the least of their constitutional rights.

SECRETARY WINDOM'S NEW DEPARTURE.

From The Troy Times (Rep.)

This new departure in regard to the mansement of the national debt will be watched with anxsa interest. It has been forced upon the present Adintartation by the wrong-headed obstinacy of the
orry-sixt Congress in refusing to pass a reasonable retunding measure, but the result may be fortunate for
the country. If Mr. Windom succeed in placing any
sing portion of the existing debt at three and one-half
per cent, thus bringing about a large reduction of the
stere' charge, and that, too, without the direct aid of
congress, he will achieve a great triumph over adverse
reumstances. Just now it looks as if failure were imsible.

NOT SATISFIED WITH THINGS.

From The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

is cheating round the board someall of Governor Cornell's organs in the interior
state are for Judge Robertson's confirmation.
overnor Cornell is playing false to Senator Conkthe men who are holding office from Governor
have turned Turks. Under which king, Besonian I
ting, rentlemen!

THE LONE STAR STATE.

gives \$11,518,392, giving a total of £59,671,255. Com-

paring these figures with the figures of the drink bill, it

vill be seen that even with the reductions which have

taken place during the last three or four years in our d-ink bill, it yet more than doubled the entire rental of

George G. Ganday, alias George G. Went-

fore he had been forty-eight hours in jail evidence was

torty or fifty exploits in housebreaking. Among the ar-

loodstone, agate and pearl, but no diamonds. In sev

nantel clocks, two ladies' pocketbooks, one silver

HINTS, QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

PARTY SPIRIT VS. PUBLIC HEALTH.

got mad."-Ed.]

MORALS OF IMPOSTURE.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

must have made a good thing of

it much more difficult than he supposed to get any em-

then a garret, sold his clothes, and still waited. Finally, in desperation, ashamed to go back to his own, efter so much boasting, he went to a man whom he knew of through some of his family and gained a lean of \$5 on pretence of having lost his purse, or some such story. He was not vicious, he did not gamble, he made this money last as long as he could, and still looked for work. In desperation he went to another gentleman and sol

in desperation he went to another gentleman and flow from another \$15, and still hoped on and still alled; as many another does, and goes to ruin. S was caught, and made this sad confession, and annished. "And the moral of this is," as the Dui-

punished. "And the moral of this is, as the pointing of the punished." And the moral of this young men coming says in Allee's Adventures, "that young men coming alone to the city are much more likely to fail that to sue ceed." And that men and women should not give home upon the bare word of any man or woman who this plausible story. There are thousands worse than waste in this way. Still worse is it to give credenthis, without the proof of the proof.

Caution.

MENDING SHOPS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Str: As women seem anxious for something to do, and as all of them cannot write essays or

novels, an idea comes to me which may be worth noting There are a good many bachelors who are onliged to do

their own mending, and great is the vexation when they

are compelled to bungle over a ripped glove, or a button, and many other trivial forms of sewing which they find

throughout New-York, Brooklyn and other large citie

bittle shops whither they could go in such straits, is it not possible that a number of thrifty women could build up a little enterprise, and so help themselves and suffering humanity!

Brooklyn, April 10, 1881.

[The correspondent might have strengthened his

stocking is a downright certainty.-Ed.]

New-York, April 10, 1881.

all, and as is the case with many another he went down, down. He left his hotel, took a room and

ultural land in the United Kingdom. In

GLIMPSES OF LIFE IN WESTERN TEXAS. THE ALAMO DE BEXAR-SCENES IN SAN ANTONIO-ON THE SHEEP-RANGES-APPEARANCE OF THE MESQUITE PLAINS-INDUSTRIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY-THE NEGRO NOT IN FAVOR-

all the agricultural land in the United Kingdom. In Ireland, which is almost entirely agricultural, and where there is so much deplorable destitution, the rental of the land amounts to £11,513,392; but during the ten years ending 1879 the people of Ireland spent on an average £13,823,102 each year in intoxicating liquors, or £2,307,210 more than the entire land rental of the country. This calculation takes no cognizance of the indirect losses resulting from drinking, which would add at least several millions to the amount given, thus making the cost of alcoholic liquors to Ireland, notwithing the cost of alc PROGRESS OF RAILROAD BUILDING. [FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] SAN ANTONIO, March 10 .- When one looks at the Alamo and the old Cathedral in San Antonio, and reads again the story of the siege and the massacre in 1836, it is easy to reproduce in imagination these scenes and the wild surroundings of that time. But looking at the city as it is now, one is inclined to push the date of these savage occurrences further worth, is evidently a multifarious scoundrel. He was arrested in Boston last Saturday for seduction, and beback into the past. Forty-five years seems scarcely long enough for the changes that have taken place here in the building up of so large a town. Much of ought to show that he was likewise an expert thief. The police visited his handsomely furnished house on Monday and found therein stolen property representing the Alamo still stands intact. It is a long, narrow building, two stories high-part of it at least-and is built of stone, with walls four feet thick. The ticles found was a large amount of jewelry broken into rude carvings on the front are battered and broken s, as if in preparation for melting. The pieces had by cannon-shot. It is now used as a store or warepieces, as if in preparation for meiting. The pieces made evidently formed breast-pins, car-rings, bracelets, finger rings, watch chains, gold and silver watches, and, in fact, everything in the shape of jewelry. There were also found a considerable number of precious stones, and the shape of amethysis, topaz, cameo, house. A part of the old Cathedral, of similarly heavy and durable construction, stands a short distance from the Alamo. In the upper story of a among them fine specimens of amethyst, topaz, cameo, building adjoining the Alamo an elderly Frenchman has a very interesting museum of stuffed animals and birds, all of them inhabitants of this region. eral large boxes there were concealed a gentleman's leather case containing a valuable tollet-set, a costly French clock with merocco case, one silver pitcher marked "O," a silver milk-pitcher, two nickel-plated There are enormous specimens of the puma, or "Mexican lion," wild cats, wolves and other beasts of prey. The serpents are, some of them, of a size to shake the nerves of timid immigrants. Some of ladic, a large number of triple-plated ten and tablethe rattlesnakes are five feet long, and as thick as a spoons, silver-plated cutlery, a morocco card case marked "Chas. W. Kennard, maker," the works for fifman's leg. When I spoke of their great size the Frenchman politely informed me that he had some teen large watches—the cases to which had probably still larger, but I told him these would do very well for me, and that if I should settle here I should not care to have any larger snakes than these, "Will monsieur have also one museum of ze animals ?" he

inquired with much interest. ON THE MESQUITE PLAINS.

teen large watches—the cases to which had probably been sold or disposed of in some manner—a wallet filled with valuable old coins and sonvenirs of the peace juli-lee held in this city, twenty-four heavy gold-plated watch chains, a gold chased ring marked "lda, from Father." one plain gold wedding ring, unmarked; several sliver napkin rings, marked on the outside. Here bert," on the inside "H. D. D., from Mother, 1874," one ladies' gold locket with gold chain attached, the locket marked "C. L. H. G.," and a multitude of similar articles. In another house was found a valuable muste box which is supposed to have been stolen from Mrs. Russell Sturgis and disposed of by Ganday by means of a lottery. I have been all day riding over the country west and southwest of this place. The passenger service of the "Sanset Route" ends here, but the road is being rapidly extended westward toward the Rio Grande. I went out upon a construction train early this morning, and had a look at the army of work-men at the end of the road; then obtaining a mule To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Party is King! Public good is strangled! from a young Virginian who is " in sheep in a small way," as the word is here. I looked about among the Clean streets, fifth and disease are of no consequence if King Party says so; and he did say so in Albany yestersheep-ranches and the farms until nearly dark, coming into town again by the same conveyance which too me out in the moraing. Many of the sheepday-be did say that these vital considerations of public good must yield to the tyranny of his behests. Republicans and Democrats in our Legislature are alike pos-sessed of this devil-party spirit. So the people of our becoming limited in this region. My Virginia friend misgoverned city must grean a little longer under the miseries that afflict and threaten them. How long, O says there is money in the business, but that there is about the same chance for failure and loss as in other occupations. He does not think that any busi-Lord! how long! Metropolis, do you call it! That word only reveals our vast capacity for suffering-the large which King Party curses his lust of power and greed. Yes, city is a metropolis of long-suffering ted people-a metropolitan goose plucked by old and new-fledged politicians in true loyalty to their the least possible expenditure of human effort, and king-a metropolitan ass, ridden and beaten by this king that business or "industry" here has been chiefly patient endurance of its sufferings. Who are these who assume to know how to deliver our city from its miscries so much better than we who endure them and are a part of them ! Legislators, for sooth ! who live hundreds of miles away from them, or legislators who live amongst us, but whose allegiance, alas! is first to King Party. God forgive them! But though perplexed, we ard, the ground covered with grass and the trees, for want of pruning and care, grown into great clus-ters by "spronting" from the stump. The resem-Party. God forgive from the sentiments of our citi-zens in regard to clean streets. We know, too, that those sentiments are held without respect of party. We know that when they unite against the enemy of public good. sentiments are held without respect to the problem of public good, that when they unite against the enemy of public good, they subdue him. We know that they can cast out this foul spirit, King Party, when he dares to invade the safety of our homes, of health, of business, and the very lives of our citizens; and they will do it.

AN INDIGNANT REPUBLICAN. blance of the mesquite bush to the peach tree is striking. It attains here about the same size as the peach tree, and it does not cover the whole of the ground or form thickets, but grows in scattered clus New-York, April 8, 1881. ters. Its fruit the people call a bean, and the old [Mr. Greeley used to say that the people of New-Texan just mentioned says " it will begin to bean as soon as the weather's warm, an' will go beanin' on till frost." The bean is valuable food for horses and York could do anything and everything if they once cattle. The prickly pear is a prominent feature in the landscape. It grows to an enormous size. Its "leaves," the branches or joints of the plant, are SIR: Are we not too ready to give or lend said to be excellent food for cattle. They are our money, and so to encourage imposture! The recent case of the man Randall, with various other names, sugthrown into a fire for a few moments, to burn off gests this inquiry. It is evident that under various the thorns, and are then, I am told, eagerly eaten. names, and with various pretences, he has been preying Several kinds of cactus are abundant here. Everyupon the people for months, very impartially, it must be body says that all this vegetation, the mesquite, the owned. It reminds one of the children's rhymes as they prickly pear and all the species of cactus which grow here, are really Mexican plants, and that when this count their battons: "Rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief. Lawyer, doctor, Indian chief." He seems to have here, are really Mexican plants, and that when this country was first settled none of these things grew here. They are advancing further and further northward and eastward each year. My old Texan friend says "they're bound to take the country. They're mighty hard to kill, an don't you forgit it. They ill be in your country yit." Another change. been all but the last, and probably, though his career may be now nearly at an end, thanks to the papers, We need more caution. A few years ago a case of small swindling was unveiled in this wise: A young man then detected in these practices made his confession. He was from some distant rural village, and of a respectable family. Finding his field too small, he took leave of his friends with some flourish of trumpets, to seek sucfall. From the appearance of the shrubs and trees cess, if not fame, in New-York. Arriving here, he found

I had considerable talk with my friend from Virginia. I told him that I had recently been looking about in his native State, and that it seemed to me that all energetic young Virginians are needed at.

The radioad men in this region home, and that there is abundant apportunate and reward for labor there; and I asked if he fixed this better than work in Vermina. He said no; but that it is not yet the fashion for a young Virginian of Alabama. I set accounted with men of all the good family to engage in bord, rough work in his own neighborhood in Virginia. "It would not do for me to work by the mouth there for such wages as are paid here. It would be too much of an autic-tion for my family, and I should lose caste with my lady friends. If a man has no money be cannot begin in Virginia, because he would be classed with the poor whites and the negroes with whom his work and circumstances would bring him into com-

and if he has no mency be can work by the month I suppose this is true, for I hear the same thing often in various places in this State, and in Virginia. Tennessee and Alabama the parents of many of these young men gave me the same reason for the emigration of their sons to Texas. Perhaps these difficulty in having done for them. Now were there, reasons would be equally potent with everybody but at any rate I can see that many young men here work much harder, and live in far rougher and harder ways than would be necessary in the older States, and that they do not make so much money case. Whereas the ripped glove is a possibility and the missing button a probability, the hole in the here as they might there. There is as much emigra tion from this region, too, as from any other that I have visited. The talk is everywhere of "better country than this," in Mexico and in New-Mexico, and you soon receive the impression here that no-

body is settled, or at all certain of remaining here

men who wish to sell land to immigrants on the other. The cattle and sheep men do not wish people to come here to engage in farming, as that " breaks up the range" and injures the stock-raising business They affirm that much of this country is poorly fitted for agriculture, on account of the extreme desiccation of the soil every summer. On the other hand, the railroad and other land agents everywhere rehearse the most glowing descriptions of the unsurpassable fertility of the soil, and of the wonderful variety and value of its productions. I must look about in the State a little more, and talk with the farmers more generally, before I can judge as to what can be grown here. Only experience can be accepted as an adequate basis for opinion on that subject. But the wild or natural flora gives incontestible evidence that a state of drouth is the normal condition of the country during a great part of each year. How far this may be fatal to farming and horticulture, or in what degree its disadvantages may be overcome, are matters for further investigation. But whatever may prove true of other Southern products, it is already clear to me that cotton is a wonderful and peculiar plant in its adaptation to the varieties of soil and general environment which it finds in different parts of the country in which it is grown; and also in its adaptation to some features in the character of the people who are engaged in its culture. It will grow on almost any soil, and in almost any possible situation, in the lattude in which it belongs. Where the soil is gener-

is a seed-fibre that makes it so valuable to this country. If it were the fibre of the stem, or bark,

force into flower and seed. It is the fact that cotton

as of flax or hemp, much of the land of the cotton region, and much of the cultivation employed upon it, would be entirely inadequate to the production of the fibre in paying quantities. But nature cares more for seed, of course, than for anything else, and in making the seed of the cotton plant she makes the fibre which is of such great value; and in soil almost utterly barren, and with searcely any cultivation, there will still be matured, on each dwarfed and stunted plant, a few bolls of good, marketable TOO MANY HOLIDAYS.

Riding much of the way between Houston and San Antonio in the first-class cars, I heard much conversation between well-to-do planters, merchants and stock-raisers. The talk was chiefly of fertilizers, of prices for various products of the country, and of different methods of managing the negro laborers. Several men who work many hands had found the Saturday holiday a very serious difficulty in the way of profitable farming. Ten years ago no negro would work on Saturday. It was usually a day of dissipation, which was continued through Sunday, and which left many of the negroes unfitted for work, or indisposed to begin, even on Monday morning. One man, a member of the Texas Legislature, said that no country could be prosperous or ncrease in wealth if the laboring people took two or three days every week for rest or dissipation. He believed in keeping the Sabbath, and that day was enough for rest. He referred to the Northern States, and said their people would never have become so wealthy or prosperous if they had wasted one day in each week in going into the towns and in drink-ing and visting. He had made up his mind some keep his hands at work on Saturdays. So he was accustomed to give his laborers a half day some time during the week for work on the pieces of He would say at noon sometimes, or after dinner, "You can have this afternoon for your own work, sary." He said they did not of course obey very strictly; he didn't expect that; but the plan had cer-tainly worked well. It had increased the quantity

around the steve in a hotel - when somebody politely inquired if I v as a stranger, and if this was my first visit to the South semetimes answered bluntly that I had been in portions of the South as a I mosoldiers saying this in order to observe the effect the only effect is to make them ask for stories about

are, I observe, nearly always complimentary to Union seldiers. Some of the railroad men are young fellows from the Northern and Eastern States, who, liking then work and the country here, have brought there wives on, and are boarding at the hotels along the railroads, or, in some instances, taking houses and going to housekeeping for themselves. I have be ome acquainted here with two such young people from Michigan. The young man has been here for a year or two, building bridges and tanks on the railroad, and two months ago he sent for his sweetheart. She came down to meet him at Austin, and they were married at once. She is a spirited girl, a schoolma'am, and seems ready to "make the best of verything," as she says; but she is a little homesick-very naturally-and does not much enjohotel life. The insect life of the country appears to be her principal source of disquiet. She turned pale at the supper-table when some one was foolishly telling a story of a scorpion, and her husband said: "She afraid of the bugs an' things. We boarded at an old hotel up the road for two weeks, an' my wife couldn't sleep because she saw some roaches scallyhootin around whenever we went upstairs. They was as big as turtledoves are at home !" There is great activity in railroad extension in all

the war, and tell a good many in return, and the

this region. The road that comes down from Austin to this place is being pushed on southward toward Loredo. A great system of narrow-gauge railroads is also being developed in this State. Although a great many people come here from the Southern States further east who are poor, and are likely al-ways to remain so, yet there is also a large immigration of people with means who will buy land and invest capital in various ways. As I remain here onger, I receive more and more the impression of a vigorous life in the State, of a great country in the aggregate, which yet includes much of poverty,

ing on to the offices in the Senate. This is pure folly,"
"Why do the Republicans continue the fight I"

siness. The minority say the majority shall not officers. If they are allowed to defeat the will of adjority in this way they can refuse to not upon a fation or can te sort to the same tortics in opposi-to any measure. This is revolutionary. Carrying

Judge Hunt, the Secretary of the Navy, is new at the take y House. He is a hand-one man with a face of the French type. About the average bright, with

No. Leannot say that it does. There are a few mat-

IMPRISONED AT ALBANY FOR A MURDER COM-

Japan, was born in Canada of Scotch parents, and is a member of the Caledonian Club of New York City. In Anortean ship Rullion. While at Yokohama in May, 1880, Ross stabled and killed Kelly, the second mate of the Bullion, who had whipped him in a fight. Ross was tried before a Consular Court and on May 20 was convicted and sentenced to be hanged by the United States Mr. John A. Bingham, the United States Minister, approved of the sentence, but postponed the date of ex-Mr. John A. Bingmain, the Control of the sate of execution and referred the record of the case to the Department of State at Washington. At the trial at Yokohama, which the consular law of the United States says shall be before the Consul-General and four associates, who shall be American citizens living at the place of trial, and does not refer in any manner to jurors, the commet of Ross objected to the trial on the grounds: First, that Ross was not Indicated by a Grand Jury; second, that he was not to be tried by a petil jury; and thard, that Ross was a British subject. The objections were overruled for the reasons that Ross, serving under articles on an American ship, was an American seaman.

Minister Eingham corresponded with the Department of State at Washington and his position "that the fact of his being an American seaman gave the United States authority over Ross," was approved.

The case was referred to President Hayes, and on August 6, 1880, he besued a conditional pardon, parloning Ross on the condition that he should agree to be imprisoned in the Albany Penitentiary during the term of his natural life. Boss accepted this pardon on Pelsnary 25, 1881.